

duplication and conflicting directives which now exist. We want to cooperate in every way possible in setting up, operating, and evaluating programs under Public Law 89-10, but our ability to plan and staff these programs adequately is reduced when delay and confusion interfere. The children do not receive full benefit. Earlier annual appropriations for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would permit better planning and staffing.

In my opening remarks, I referred to the rapid growth that has been experienced by our school system. We believe that any school system so affected is under conditions of unusual stress, and that the Federal Government rightly could permit the use of Federal funds to supplement local effort in housing schoolchildren. You will find a housing crisis in almost every community experiencing rapid growth on a large scale, and this results in crowded classrooms, double sessions, and all the other problems created when the school population expands faster than the tax base which supports it.

Because of our housing shortage, we have not always been able to house title I programs where they were most needed. Some of our title I counselors operate out of the school bookstore. Remedial reading teachers are holding classes with small groups in dressing rooms off the stage of the school auditorium. Since we are so desperate for housing for the average child, we have been able to provide very little in the way of special facilities for children with special needs. Funds applicable to construction would alleviate these problems.

In amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to include schools, Congress has shown concern for those who were getting less for the going rate for the work they do, and this is a good thing. At the same time, it has worked a hardship on schools attempting to provide equitable distribution of the limited funds available to them. The time and a half provision has created immediate problems, as the minimum wage is increased to \$1.60 an hour over the next 5 years, these problems will increase. Can the Federal Government give some support to help the financially pressed public schools meet these wage requirements?

In support of Superintendents Burkhead and Stone, let me say that the recent amendment of Public Law 874 will mean a loss in revenue to the Jefferson County schools of about \$145,546. If it is not possible to remove this amendment, we would strongly urge the exemption of installations with more than 2,000 children. In Kentucky, the local school system's hands are tied by State law, and we are helpless to correct this situation. Our foundation program is based on local taxes, and since Federal property is not taxable for local purposes, Public Law 874 money is not counted as local effort when foundation calculations are made.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me interrupt you to make the observation that I am sure the gentleman realizes it was the policy all through the years to get the Federal Government out of the business of operating schools and let the local boards of education shoulder the responsibility. I am of the opinion that that is what prompted the amendment last year. If I recall correctly throughout the country the school people in general wanted this approach at the State level.